GILBERT AND SULLIVAN.

The Builders of H. M. S. "Pinafore" Arrive in Town.

FIRST MATE CELLIER.

How the Famous Frigate Was Built, Christened and Launched.

FUTURE PLANS AND PROSPECTS.

LONDON, Oct. 25, 1879. By the time these lines reach you the author and composer of "H. M. S. Pinafore" will have landed or be just about to land in America. It may be interesting, therefore, to collocate a few notes con-cerning Messrs, W. S. Gilbert and Arthur Sullivan; men who, in their respective lines, have done work which will make their names forever memorable in the annals of the English stage and concert room. They are accompanied by Mr. Alfred Cellier, one of the foremost of the rising composers of England, and the object of their visit is, as you know, to produce a new comic opera which is to equal, although it can hardly be expected to rival, the popularity of Captain Corcoran's famous vessel, First, then, as to Mr. W. S. Gilbert, He has had his failures as well as his successes, but no playwright in this country stands higher in the estimation of the more intellectual class of theatre-goers. He has worked for the stage in all varieties of style His first piece was a burlesque on an Italian opera "An Old Scare," "Tom Cobb," "Engaged" and 'Randall's Thumb." He has adapted French plays very cloverly, as in "The Wedding March." He has en us exquisite fairy and mythological comedies Broken Hearts." He has dealt with the topics of the day in sarcastic fashion, as in "The Happy 'Dan'l Druce," and a less successful one in "The Vagabond," and more recently in "Gretchen" he ecrated by the genius of Goethe, which the author sserts in the preface to the published edition of it "Sweethearts," and a squiblike "Trial by Jury," and finally has won enormous popularity as the author of the comic operas, "The Sorcerer" and "H. M. S. Pinafore." That list does not pretend to be exaustive, but it shows Mr. Gilbert's versatility and how he has worked in the path of life he has chosen. As to his success it may be said that the peculiar bent of his genius has made him more at ho satirical and humorous work than in plays of more serious interest. He seems to lack that sympathy which is necessary to touch the hearts of an ence, though we are not forgetting "Sweethearts" defined as that of an inhabitant of topsy-turvydom. His blank verse in his more serious plays, notably in "Gretchen," contains some powerfu lines, but soldom rises into poetry; it strikes you as being clever, but does not touch you. For the rest Mr. Gilbert is an admirable stage manager, very careful and painstaking, understanding precisely what he wants and knowing how to produce

MR. ARTHUR SULLIVAN. Mr. Arthur Sullivan, the popular composer, is the son of a bandmaster at Sandhurst, and was inson or a bandmaster at Sandburst, and was initiated in the mysteries of music at an early age as one of the choristers known as the "Children of the Chapel Royal." Respecting his operas, like many composers of the day he was unfortunate in his librettist. Chorley, though an acute critic, furnished a very poor "book" for an opera and "The Sapphire Necklace" would probably have met with more favor had it been better written. "Cox and Box" and "The Contratandista," to produce which the composer worked in conjunction with Mr. Burnand, showed him to advantage in light music, and then came his first oratorio, "The Prodigal Son." A cantata entitled "On Shore and Sea" won warm praise. Mr. Grose supplied the libretto for "The Light of the World," an oratorio still popular at musical festivals held in cathedrals, which contains some sound work, and then we come to the days of "Trial by Jury," "The Sorcerer" and "Pinafore." Mr. Sullivan has indeed won so much fame as a writer of comic opera that he is hardly likely to return to more ambitious composition yet awhile, unless, indeed, your American institutions should so impress Mr. Gilbert that he takes a serious turn and writes an oratorio. One need hardly name Sullivan's songs to a generation which hears "The Snow Lies White," "No Lost Chord" and "Sweethearts" cehoing in a thousand drawing rooms, nor need we mention part songs, hymntures, a "Te Deum" and other miscellaneous work which the composer has executed in the interlated in the mysteries of music at an early age as

the effects after which he is striving.

quality.

An AMERICAN PRIMA DONNA.

In the same steamer that carries this author and these composers, Miss Roosevelt, better known as Miss Blanche Tucker, who appeared in opera here originally as Miss Rosabella, will journey with her husband. This lady has been singing Josephine in the "Pinafere, and has won goiden opinions for her bright vocalization and piquant rendering of the character. Other subordinate members of the company are to follow in a fortnight, but the principals will still continue to man the gallant "Pinafere" until such time as we receive the new comic opera, which before its appearance here will, let us hope, have delighted American audiences.

ARRIVAL OF THE COMIC WRITER AND HIS COAD-

PLAYS AND PLANS FOR THE FUTURE. The Cunard steamer Bothnia, which arrived at Quarantine yesterday morning at three o'clock, brought among her passengers two of the brightest who have probably contributed more to the innocent amusement and pleasure of the American people than any others-Arthur Sullivan and William S. Gilbert-one the composer and the other the author of "Her Majesty's Ship Pinafore." It was a bitter cold morning. The two famous representa-tives of English comic opera were still at breakfast, delightfully enseenced amid a bevy of charming American young ladies.

upon your arrival on American soil," said the re-

comrade in arms, Mr. Sullivan. They led the writer their stateroom below, which was in a state of bewildering contusion. The reporter, however, found s seat on a large eigar box containing, according to cigars, while the composer crouched upon another box and Mr. Gilbert rosted himself as well as he

could against the sharp wooden edge of his berth.
"We had been warned by Edmund Yates and others that we should be interviewed," said Mr. Sullivan, after the conversation had been in progress in the most informal fashion for some little time; "and, to

be frank with you, we had rather dreaded the ordeal;

to have it done every day." GILDERT AND SULLIVAN SKETCHED.

The appearance and manner of the two famous Englishmen greatly belie the published accounts which have found their way across the ocean and which represented more especially Mr. Gilbert as a man of austere and haughty temperament. On the contrary, two more amiable, modest, simple, good humored and vivacious men could not easily be imagined. They fairly brim over with animation, spirits and the jolliest kind of bonhomic and it would appear to the most indifferent observer that they must shed gladness upon any company in which they happened to be. Mr. Gilbert is a fine, well-made, robust man apparently of 45, above the medium stature, with the brightest and rossest of faces, an auburn mustache, and short "mutton-chop" whiskers, tipped, only slightly, with iron gray, large and clear blue eyes, and a forehead of high, massive, and intellectual cast. His voice has a hearty, deep ring, and his utterance is quick and jerky—as though he were almost tired of keeping up this business of saying funny things, which everybody more or less expects of him. Mr. Sullivan is quite different. In his appearance gentle feeling and tender emotion are as strongly expressed as cold, glittering, keen-edged intellect in that of Mr. Glibert. He is short, round and plump, with a very fleshy neck, and as dark as his collaborateur is fair, with a face of wonderful mobility and sensitiveness, in which the slightest emotion plays with unmistakable meaning, with eyes which only the Germanic adjective of "soulful" would fitly describe and the full, sensuous lips of a man of impassioned nature. With all this Mr. Sullivan, who keeps a monocle dangling over one eye while the other twinkles merrily at you and whose dark whiskers and hair have an ambrosial curl, is also something of a polished man of fashion.

A PROTHY TRIPLE.

The conversation of course turned first upon "Pinafore" and Gilbert and Sullivan agreed in expressing their surprise at its enormous success in this country.

"It is rather hard," said Gilbert, with great good humor, "whon one has done for years serious work—a work, at least, aiming to be so—to find after all that a frothy trife like this should have so far exceeded in its success the work which one has held in far more serious estimation. For we really had no idea that it would be such an extraordinary success, you know."

Mr. Sullivan condially chimed in with this senti-

you know."

Mr. Sullivan condially chimed in with this sentiment and alluded to his oratorios and other compositions of a more classical and ambitious style, which he was constrained to acknowledge had not met with anything like the popular success that "Pinafore" had enjoyed.

"Pinafore" had enjoyed.

"Pinafore" had enjoyed.

"Under what inspiration was it composed—champagne or Bass' ale?"

Mr. Sullivan laughed and replied that during most of the time in which he wrote the score of the "Pinafore" he was seriously ill, and was often in great pain when he composed the merriest melodies in that tuneful little work.

"Did these striking airs occur to you experte."

pain when he composed the merriest melodies in that tuncful little work.

"Did these striking airs occur to you spontaneously, or did you have to search for them, as it were?"

"Oh, it's a great mistake to suppose that the music of an opera bubbles up like a spring," was the composer's reply. "We have to dig for music like the miner for his gold. It won't do for the miner to expect the gold to come up spontaneously. He has to dig deep for it, and so we, also, have to dig for our musical treasures."

"And the words." the reporter queried, turning to the author. "How was it that they were so closely wedded to the musical idea?"

"Well, we have been working together harmoniously for the last seven years." was Mr. Gilbert's reply, "and have learned to understand each other so thoroughly that even the faintest suggestion of the one meets with a ready and sympathetic response from the other. In all this period of active co-operation it has never even once occurred that we have disagreed as to the way in which an idea should be carried out, be it either poctically or musically."

"Dad you expect these familiar quotations from

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"Did you expect these familiar quotations from
"Did you expect these popular catchwords which they now are?"
"Never," was Mr. Gilbert's serious and emphatic

"Never," was all.
"what! Nover?"

"What! Nover?"

"Woll, very soldom," the author laughingly answered, "as I once innocently said before to a gentleman who asked me the same question and who laughed uproariously he thought it so funny. But, seriously speaking, I had no idea that these few jocular expressions would pass into the small currency of daily conversation. Had I sat down with the mechanical effort to coin a popular catchword I probably should have failed completely."

"And how is it that "Platefor" has not been as great a success in England as it proved in this countries."

Mr. Sullivan took up this question and replied:

"Oh, it has been a very great success. In London it
has been running 500 nights, and it was played at
four tireatres at the same time. In the provincial
theatres it has been a continual attraction for the
last year and a half or more."

"And," added Mr. Gilbert, "remember that it is
the only operatic work by a native author and composer which ever kept the British boards over three
weeks."

OBATORIO AND OPERATION.

The conversation then turned on the plant.

"How long do you expect to stay?"

"Just as long as you (meaning the American public) will tolerate us," Mr. Gilbert dryly replied. "We expect to stay about three months in New York and then visit the other chief cities."

"You will open with 'Pinafore,' I presume.

"Yes, on the lat of December, at the Fifth Avenue Theatre," Mr. Sullivan said. "We have heard that it has been done excellently here; but, of course, we should like to have it done according to our own should like to have it done according to our own should like to have it done according to our own ideas, exactly as we originally intended it to be done. Mr. Gilbert is a wonderful stage manager, and there are many fine telling points of stage business which he will introduce and which, I am sure, must be new to the American public. On the 23d of this month I shall be in Boston conducting my oratorio, 'The Prodigal Son.'"

"Are your plans for this country separate from those of Mr. Sullivan?" Mr. Gilbert was asked.

"Not in the least," was the author's reply, "but I don't intend to help him conduct his oratorios."

"What works will you produce besides 'Pinafore?"

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"What works will you produce besides 'Pinafore?'"

"We intend to give 'Trial by Jury' and the 'Sorcerer,' which, we are told, were never done here as they were originally intended to be done."

"And as to your new opera—the 'Robbers,' it is to be called, I believe?"

"The name is not yet fixed upon," 'Mr. Gilbert said, "we shall probably not decide upon it until we are ready to produce it. It was just the same with 'Pinafore.' We actually had the printed handbills feady before we finally decided upon the name."

"And as to the story of the six burglars making love to the six daughters of the proprietor of the house they break into—is that really the basis of the piot?"

love to the six daughters of the proprietor of the house they break into—is that really the basis of the piot?"

"We originally mapped that out for a little one act piece like Trial by Jury,' and very likely shall use it in the present work. But I cannot tell you anything more about the plot, because, to tell the truth, the piece is not yet thoroughly elaborated, The second act is written and the first isn't. But the treatment of the new opers will be similar to that of 'Pinsfore'—namely, to treat a thoroughly farcical subject in a thoroughly serious manner. That has been my idea all along. If a man, I say, comes upon the stage dressed up grotesquely as a clown nobody is surprised if he performs antics and stands upon his head. It is expected of him; nobody will laugh at him. But if a man comes in looking like a dignified Wall street banker or a lofty British deacon and suddenly proceeds to stand upon his head everybody will laugh at the absurdity of the performance."

"It's the story of a modern Zampa," Mr. Sullivan broke in; "of pirates and escapades of 200 years ago, which, if dressed up in our modern clothes, must seem very absurd."

"It's a burlesque upon the serious meiodrama," Mr. Gilbert expiained, "and its absurdities and its farcical aspects are treated as seriously as the ridiculous improbabilities of grand opera are treated seriously in 'Pinsfore.'"

An Amenican Piece Of Stage Business.

"One of the funniest things in that way," suggested the reporter, "is the scene in which Ralpn, after being ordered to his dangeon cell, is led away a prisoner, but upon receiving an encore to his farewell song, is brought back by the soldier to repeat it."

it."
"Do they do that hore?" Mr. Sullivan exclaimed with laughing surprise. "We never did that on the other side. That must look immensely funny."
"This is your first visit to this country, Mr. Sulli-

"This is your first visit to this country, Mr. Sullivan?"

"Yes; for four years I have been coming every year, and been so often disappointed that I can hardly believe I am here now."

"But you, Mr. Gilbert, have been here before?"

"Yes, some years ago; but I am partially a stranger in the country now. By the way, I have read the ridiculous stories about my coming to this country and leaving it in disgust because I was not admitted to Wallack's Theatre, and all that sort of thing. The truth is I came here solely for the purpose of selling a play of mine, and was met at Quarantine, and the transaction was there completed, so that there was readly no necessity of my landing in New York at all. But I landed and spent four or five days here, during which time Mr. Wallack entertained me most kindly and hospitably. What happened at the theatre was this:—I went to the door and, trying to explain my identity, said, I am Mr. Gilbert, to which the doorkeeper, thinking that I wanted to paim myself off as Mr. John Gilbert, the veteran stage manager and actor, to obtain a free admission, caustically replied, 'No, you aren't."

Mr. Gilbert in recalling this comical incident, could not help laughing.

A New PLAY FOR SCHERES.

"Will you bring out here any of your new plays, Mr. Gilbert?"

"I have a new play for Sothern which I have not

van's time up to the 1st of Docember, when "Pina-fore" would be brought out, would be taken up with rehearsals—probably about seven hours a day. In referring to the stage business of "Pinafore," which he had taught the London Company in great minutie, he said:—

minutie, he said:

"I always try to impress upon every actor and actress the exact meaning of my lines, and while I will never attempt to force upon them any particular interpretation as against their own, yet I visit upon their heads the result if it should be disac-

upon their heads the result if it should be disastrous."

"Have you much trouble in that way?"

"Only with beginners," Mr. Gilbert replied. "The experienced actors and actrosses are always perfectly willing to adopt my hints and suggestions on any point of stage business."

Mr. Sullivan was asked as to his recently reported severe illness and said he had been perfectly well since he returned from the Mediterranean. At the same time he told a runny story, which receives its main point from his habitually wearing shirts cut very low in the neck. He said a Western man, a fellow passenger on board the Bothmia, came up and saked him whether he had been well of late. He replied that he had been perfectly well.

"Well, then," said the Western man, "if you don't want to get pleure-pneumonia in New York, I'll tell you what to do. The first thing you do in New York is to order yourself pleuty of shirts and shirt collars. If you don't (this he said very threateningly) you'll die of pleure-pneumonia, sure."

In this way the conversation went chattily on until the advent of the Custom House officers broke it up. Mr. Sullivan, after declaring his 500 cigars, and some new clothes brought for an American friend, appeared on deck wrapped in a huge fur-trimmed overcoat, in which he paced the deck, the cynosure of all eyes. Every one who looked at him or Gilbert seemed to give a good-natured smile—the very air in which they had their being appeared to be infectious with hilarity. Even the Custom House officers, usually so admanatine, were meited and turned quite civilly to the author and composer of the "Pinafore." The passengers told the reporter of some of the many witty things said by Gilbert during the trip.

trip.

GILBERT'S FUNNY SAYINGS.

At dinner, on one occasion, when the dessert, composed of pie and tart, was brought on, the author, initating the rhythm of "Good-bye Sweetheart," dryly and sententiously said, "Good pie, sweethart, good.pie!" which created immense laughter. Another evening the captain came down with the ribbon of the Legion of Honor in the lapse of his coat. A French passenger remarked that the captain was devore.

"Yos," Mr. Gilbert said, quickly, "Quarter-deckore."

"Yos," Mr. Gilbert said, quickly, "Quarter-deckore."

Messrs. Sullivan and Gilbert were cordially greeted upon the arrival of the steamer at the Cunard dock by a large number of friends, and re-cived a formal invitation to be the guests of the Lotos Club on Saturday evening. They went to the residences of some intimate triends, with whom they intend to stay for the present. Mr. Sullivan will conduct the first performance of "Pinafore" in person, after which his friend and assistant, Mr. Cellier, also a passenger on the Bothnia, will take his place. Mie. Hoosevelt (Miss Bianche Tucker), who is spoken of as a very charming singer, and who also arrived yesterday on the Bothnia, will be the Josephine, and Mr. Broccolini (Mr. Clark) will be the Deadeye. The soloists will all be English, but the chorus and orchestra will be selected in this city.

METHODIST MISSIONS ABROAD.

TWO HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-NINE THOUSAND DOLLARS APPROPRIATED FOR THEIR SUPPORT.

The annual meeting of the Methodist Missionary Committee opened yesterday at No. 805 Broadway. Bishop Simpson presided at the first session. All the bishops were present. The committee fixed the basis of its appropriations for 1880 not to exceed \$625,000. A discussion, as usual, ensued on this appropriation, and also on the rate of exchange, which was proposed at ten per cent, but as exchange is now in our favor the committee thought it wiser to let the exchange question rest for the present Last year \$95,000 were included in the appropriatio for the liquidation of the debt, but while the treas for the liquidation of the debt, but while the treasurer urged a similar measure this year this, too, was deferred. From the treasurer's report it appeared that the receipts for the fiscal year just closed were \$551,899 30; the disbursements for the same period \$72,266 90. The Western conferences increased their contributions by \$15,180 75, while the Eastern conferences decreased \$14,686 50. There was on the whole an increase of \$2,417 65. Philadelphia is the "banner" conference of the church, having contributed \$34,125 70, the New York and \$24,063 22 from New York east. The decease during the year of Bishop Ames, of Baltimore, and Dr. Reuben Nelson, late treasurer here, was appropriately noticed by the Missionary Committee, and Bishop Foster, Dr. Huut, Dr. Trimble, Dr. Clark and Mr. Oliver Hoyt were appointed a sub-committee to prepare a suitable minute on the deceased brethren. The appropriations to foreign missions were taken up. The Liberian mission was granted \$6,900, besides which \$2,000 was granted for mission work in the interior of Africa. South American missions got \$8,500. The English speaking Church in Buenos Ayres is self-supporting. The mission at Foochow, China, secretived \$16,000: Kinklang, Contral China, got \$8,000, and Pekin mission, North China, \$2,000. The seventy-one churches and sixty-five ministers of the missions in Germany and Switzerland got \$21,000. The Scandinavian mission has been in existence twenty-five years. The Bwedish division was granted \$21,000. Norway's eleven missionaries and thirty-one helpers got \$12,000 is for salaries of missionaries and \$9,950 for native preachers. South India got \$500,0 a merely nominal sum to keep it on the books as a mission, though the churches are all self-supporting. An impression having prevailed that there are no native preachers in India Bishop Bowman, who was there a year or two ago, said he had met at least seventy-five such prachers in the District Conference at Maradabad, and there were urer urged a similar measure this year this, too, wa

Bowman, who was there a year or two ago, said he had met at least seventy-five such preachers in the District Conference at Maradabad, and there were forty native women at work in the missions besides. The Bulgarian mission was granted \$10,496, of which \$3,000 is to be used for reinforcements. Now that that country is independent the Methodist Church proposes to go to work with more vigor. Its only American missionary, Dr. Long, is president of Roberts College at Constantinople and has under his instruction some forty or more students, some of whom will enter the ministry and all will engage in mission work. Italy got \$17,520 tor the regular work and \$5,000 for the purchase of church property in Naples. The mission in Mexico received \$22,500 for the regular work and \$8,000 for the purchase of church property in Guasajuato. Japan missions asked for \$29,000 and received \$27,000. The reports from that country showed remarkable success. The entire appropriations made yesterday foot up \$278,006, an increase of \$6,882 over last year.

CONGREGATION-A SUPREME COURT DECISION THE CASUS BELLI.

The Nineteenth Street Synagogue, the oldest Jewish ongregation in this country, threatens to come before the court again. On the last Monday of Octo ber a meeting of the Board of Trustees was held for the purpose of fixing the salary of the minister of the congregation, when one of the trustees raised the point that, under a recent decision of the Supreme Court, only "stated attendants" at the synagogue were authorized to vote, and, on the theory that "stated attendants" meant "regular attendants," it was found that only seven members of the congregation were legal voters. As this number does not constitute a quorum the meeting dispersed without taking any action. Immediately atter the adjournment the president of the congregation, Mr. Solomon L. Cohen, and the vice president, Mr. A. Wolf, resigned, and up to this time their offices have not been filled. In this state of affairs it is proposed on the part of the trustee who raised this important point to apply to the Supreme Court to restrain the officers from receiving the votes of any but "stated attendants" at the synagogue, and to define the meaning of the term. The point at issue involves the entire control of the congregation, which is split into two parties; and the minority, it is claimed, hope to get into power by making a practical application of the recent Supreme Court decision, which will disfranchise all but seven members of the congregation. Those who oppose the application of the synagogue, adopted in 1720, every son of a member over twenty-one is entitled to vote, if he contributes as much as \$10 a year. Hitherto the affairs of the congregation have been conducted in accordance with its constitution, but if the Court should grant the injunction now asked for all the past acts of the congregation might become void. Another point involved in this controversy is this:—The constitutions provides that in the event of a vacancy in the office of president, such as now exists, it shall be filled by the senior trustee. The two senior trustees were elected at the same time, and one, Mr. Asher Kursheedt, is the leader of one party, while the other, Mr. dierman Phillips, represents the minority, and there is now a contest as to which of these two shall fill the vacant office. Not only the religious interest of the congregation comportant property interests at stake, the congregation coming considerabl preme Court, only "stated attendants" at the synagogue were authorized to vote, and, on the theory

RREADSTUFFS AND PROVISIONS.

At the Produce Exchange yesterday the "bearish" further decline, particularly if money should remain stringent. The closeness of the money market affects the speculative spirit considerably. The cost of carrying has been materially increased and there of carrying has been materially increased and there has also been an increase in storage. The markets were affected by depressing reports from Western markets and by untavorable cable advices. Flour was from ten to twenty-five cents per barrel lower; winter wheat from four to six cents per busile! spring wheat from three to five cents per bushel, corn and oats from one to one and a half cents per bushel. Provisions were a little easier, with less activity. Freights were stronger, with good demand for room.

A Review of Spanish Policy Toward the Island.

FIFTY YEARS OF AGITATION.

The Slaveholders' Annexation Scheme-The Rebellion.

You have expressed a wish to have a true and impartial idea of the present situation of the island of Cuba. I shall endeavor to give it to you clearly and independently. For this I must look back to former times with the object of making the present more

CUBA GROWS PROSPEROUS.

The former colonial regime of Spain in substance, as expressed in the Code, known generally as the "Laws of the Indies," has never really been in vigor in this island, which, being then of limited population and riches. Spain considered and governed as if it were a penal settlement ever since the discovery and colonization of her former vast colonial empire, until this was lost by the several parts emancipating themselves and forming independent States. A military general governed the island almost at his caprice, limiting himself or not to the orders he reived from Madrid. During the long time the war lasted against the rebels of Mexico, Central America, Venezuels, Peru. Chile, River Plate, and so forth, this island was a military depot, a central point or posi-tion for the navy, and the captain generals who have peen in command have always held a position, as it were, independent of the government of the metropolis. The government of Madrid seemed to care very little for the fate of Cuba. Later on the arrival of many rich immigrants who came, voluntarily and others expelled from the former vicerecal States of the American continent converted into independent nations, and of rich and eminent men from the French part of the island of St. Domingo. Many of these came accompanied by their slaves, provided with money and all of them practical agriculturists, established elements of prosperity in the island. The extinction of the slave trade, the immigration of more Spaniards, the increase in the consumption of the natural products caused by the emanicpation of St. Domingo, the disturbances in Brazil, the general peace established in Europe which facilitated new markets for colonial products and the extension of the neighboring Republic, all rapidly created a really solid prosperity. First coffee and then sugar was produced in considerable quantities, and an-nually exported to the United States and to Europe. Each year produced a surplus in the value of the exports over that of the imports, and much money was brought in and employed in bringing negroes from Africa, in acquiring machinery and imple-ments of agriculture, in preparing new land for the sultivation of more cane; the cities extended, others were formed; the country became more populated, the white population increased, instruction began ed, and some eminent men employed their time, their knowledge and their money in giving impulse to the educational movement and to the progress of agriculture and industry. Then many began to think that the government of the island was not good; that it could or might be bet ter, but fixed their attention more on the adminis trative and financial departments than on the political situation. THE FIRST CUBAN REPORMS.

Of the former colonial régime there remained only the nearly irresponsible despotism of the Captain General, representative of the King's authority and of his government, and the restrictive laws that main-tained the obligation of trading only with Spain, and through Spain with all other nations. Against these last restrictions was principally directed the public opinion, and a reform was asked for of the ent, such as would give to this country the

facility of direct intercourse and trade with other countries. The principal promoter of this crusade against the mercantile laws was a Cuban named Arango, rich, intelligent, with a knowledge of finance, a correct writer, elepant in his manners, affable and sympathetic, who was sent as a deputy from Cuba to the Cortes of Cadiz, and gained the respect and consideration of the most important men of the metropolis. When the Cortes was dissolved by Ferdinand VII. Arango did not abandon his post; he went to Mrdrid, spoke, wrote and, appearing as if he did not occupy himself in any way with politics, gained the favor of the King, who named him Councillor or the Indies. In this elevated position his influence increased and his wishes were taken more into consideration. He fought without ceasing against those who wished to pernetuate monopolies and pripilizes and it less acility of direct intercourse and trade with other

loss of the American Empire, heard with pleasure all that Arange said, longing to had a with pleasure at the remained sake was simply of an economical or financial character, in no way affecting his political system, and believing, on the other hand, that the commercial restrictions had been the real and true cause of the discontent and revols of the Americas, readily acceded to whatever was proposed by Arango. He dictated decrees, gave out orders that facilitated the repartition of land, gutaranteeing individual property, freed agriculture and industry from the many restrictions that overwhelmed them, and, lastly, opened the ports of the island to the commerce of all nations, though reserving to that of Spain, by means of enormous differential duties, a competition easy and profitable. The prosperity of the island since the time—12st—the interessed great relations in a rapid and constantly progressive rate. As, for instance, scarcely any sugar was exported before that time, and in 1835 90,000 tons were shipped; in 1843, 180,000 tons; in 1846, 222,000 tons, and in 1832, 185,000 tons, since when the exportation has scarcely varied.

GROWTH OF FOLITICAL ASPIRATIONS—TACON.

With the material prosperity and the increase of the white population came naturally an intellectual change, the extension of general instruction and study, the voyages that the now richer Cubans were enabled to make gave them new ideas, of which previously few if any ever thought. The constitutional term of 1820 to 1825 passed over Cuba without leaving a trace in their thought; but few years later many began to the natives of the country; he was an excellent chief of polices, of the country; he was an excellent chief of polices, thought that he saw in each native American war, where he had passed the greater part of his life, and, not naving been very fortunets against the rebels, thought that he saw in each native American war, where he had passed the greater part of his life, and, not naving been very fortunet against the rebels, thought tha

Spain, that might make Cuba equal in point of institutions with the mother country, with the system of government in other countries, the tenacity of Spain, the misconduct of her representatives here, the desciptions, the lost hopes, the debility that the continuous revolutions imposed on Spain, the example of all the American States, and especially that of your country; the books, the studies, the voyages, the communications, daily more frequent and more rapid; the prosperity, the increase of riches, brought at last other ideas, opened other plans for the aspirations of the Cubans. Then many thought that only by independence and separation from Spain would they obtain what they justly desired, and as formerly the independents were numerically few; later they were many and included persons of instruction and of position.

The cancer of slavery, even though in truth it never had such brutal form as in some of the colonial possessions of other European nations, produced naturally all its consequences—the immorality, the laxity of the social and domestic habits, the laziness, the cruelty in the customs and all the contiguous ills that wrested one day from the breast of one of the most distinguished Cuban poets the well known sentence in the verse of Heredia:—

Sweat Cuba, in your bosom warm

The highest view with lowest for control; ain, that might make Cuba equal in point of in-

Sweet Cuba, in your bosom warm The nighest vice with lowest for control; Thou, beauteous in the world of form, Adhorrout in the world of soul!

Thou, beauteous in the world of form, Abhorrout in the world of soul!

Slavery was the origin of a new political party—of a new idea of what the Spaniards here called filbusterism, and was the wish to save themselves from the claws of Spain and to seek the protection of your country and of the American flag by annexation to the United States. Slavery produced annexation to the United States. Slavery produced annexation to the United States. Slavery produced annexation to the United States, Slavery produced annexation to the United States, Slavery produced annexation and support of the government and of the American public. Our Spaniards, proprietors of alayes, entered these paths, fearing that Spain, weak and contaminated with modern ideas, would yield at last to the exactions of England and put an end to slavery. There were plots and risings; expeditions came from your country to assist those in revolt here, and all were conquered by the Spanish government in a sanguinary manner, causing the weight of her ire to be felt by a refinement of despots and the arbitrary manner of her administration.

The annexation idea lost ground daily until the victory of the North over the South; the preponderance of the first and the abolition of slavery put victory of the North over the South; the preponderance of the first and the abolition of slavery put
an end to it entirely, there being now very few who
have such hopes. But the idea of reform and of
separation continued, augmenting the partisans of
the former when the government seemed disposed
to favor reforms, and those of the latter when
it seemed to rotire from this path. During the governorship of Generals Serrano and Dulce there was
a respite. The tolerant and benign system of politics of these generals, the pretence of considering
Cuba that came from Spain, pacified the separationists and gave much strength to the reformist party.
The latter thought their time had arrived when
Canovas del Castdio, Minister of the Colonies, advised
Queen Isabella to establish in Madrid a court of inquiry in which the representatives of Cuba and
Porto Rico, and notable persons with a knowledge
of these countries named by the government, should
be heard. In the election made by the municipalities of the island the battle was between the partisans of retorm and their opponents, noting, as always.

of these countries named by the government, should be heard. In the election made by the municipalities of the island the battle was between the partisans of retorm and their opponents, noting, as always, that generally the former were of this country and the latter were Spaniards. Some errors were committed on this occasion by General Dulce, which made the Cubans suspect that the government did not act entirely in good faith. The appointments afterward made by the Minister of the Colonies were of persons the most of whom were little addicted to the idea of reform.

When the Deputies were assembled in Madrid Sefior Castro, and not Canovas del Castillo, was Minister of the Colonies, a man of refrograde ideas, of the party known in Spain as "moderated historico." He appointed, however, as President, Sefior Olivan, an old liberal who knew much of Cuba, where he had lived many years when banished for his political ideas by Ferdiand VII. Olivan was a man very formal, of severe habits, much knowledge, especially of literature and agriculture; renned, elegant, agreeable and insinuating manners, and of rare prudence and sagacity. The selection could not have been better made. In the conferences, which lasted many months, much tolerance prevailed on the part of the representatives of the government. Liberty of discussion was enjoyed, mutual consideration was the rule, but little unanimity or concord in the opinions appeared in the debates. Although all agreed on the necessity and convenience of establishing reforms, the anti-reformists proposed such as were politically microscopic, determined nothing regarding slavory and attempted little radical as regarded finance. The reformers in general appeared to be moderate, without clear or decided ideas in politics, timid as to slavery, but radical, although of little expertness or information as to finance. Notwithstanding these actual shortcomings, all seemed to indicate that the moment had arrived in which the former régase, the colonial despotism would cease, and that Cuba of persons the most of whom were little addicted to the idea of reform.

When the Deputies were assembled in Madrid Sefior Castro, and not Canovas del Castilio, was Minister party known in Spain as "moderado historico." It appointed, however, as President, Sefior Olivan, an old ilberal who knew much of Cuba, where he had lived many years when banished for his political deas by Ferdinand VII. Olivan was a man very formal, of severe habits, much knowledge, especially of literature and agriculture refined, elegant, agreeable and insinuating manners, and of the result of the representatives of the government. Liberty of discussion was enjoyed, mutual consideration was the ruile, but little man initity or concord in the opinions appeared in the dobates. Although all agreed on the necessity and convenience of establishing reforms, the anti-reformates the minimity or concord in the opinions appeared in the dobates. Although all agreed on the necessity and astempted little radical as regarded finance. The reformers in general appeared to be moderated in which the see actual shortcomings, all seemed to indicate that the moment had arrived in which the see catual shortcomings all seemed to indicate that the moment had arrived in which the see catual shortcomings all seemed to indicate that the moment had arrived in which the see catual shortcomings all seemed to indicate that the moment had arrived in which the see catual shortcomings all seemed to indicate that the moment had arrived in which the see catual shortcomings all seemed to indicate that the moment had arrived in which the seemed to the seemed to the seemed to indicate that the moment had arrived in which the seemed to the seemed to the seemed to indicate that the moment had arrived in which the seemed to the seemed to the seemed to indicate that the moment had arrived in which the seemed to the

inchien. Agreeably pleased with himself, little enlightnend, of no instruction, ciappiloperi (peasant
who wears a red bounet) exalted to the rank of general for daring valor and the protection of Narvacz,
the favor of the Queen mother and for the narrowness of his political opinions, which were in no way
liberal, he was the antipodes of Dulco and Serrano; he was not suited for his high position,
he had bad antecedents here, having previously
governed for a few morths in Cuba, and shown a
partiality for the Span in anti-reformist party. The
appointment was unfortunate. It was a challenge
of challenge of the control of the control
appointment was unfortunate. It was a challenge
of challenge of the control of the control
appointment was unfortunate. It was the "Locatio
opal sperans wo ich intrate!" of Dante, placed
by an imprudent Minister over the gate of this
held of tyranny without true tyrants, of despotism
without the despot, of parade of power without force
of standing, threats which could not be carried out.
Where some small politicians, with still smaller
policy were dragged on by miserable personal
interest, guided by traditions without application,
blind to the light, dumb anied din and clame?
The reformist party, if it did not sink and disappear, lost all authority and indusnes; that of the indication of the control of the control of the control
of the camp. The was broke out and the reformers were either dragged onward by their own
or impelled by the Spanish party, which saw an
enemy in every one who did not think as they did,
or hid themselves and disappeared; there were only
minimally to lose, the ambitious, there were only
minimally to the camp of the product, or the
revolution in Spain that put an end for the moment
to the revolutionary movement coincided with the
revolution of Spain—a new ers, in which show a
nemmy in every one who did not think as they did,
or hid themselves and disappeared; there were only
minimally the subject of the product of the proparty of the product of the

seemed to have arrived at the last hour of her dominion in this land. Don Carlos ascended the throne the Carlist war was ended by force of the sword and of gold; the revolutionary passions were for a time in abeyance, and the government decided to make a last and supreme effort to finish the Cuban contest by force of arms. With great difficulty a loan of \$25,000,000 was obtained on very onerous terms; 30,000 soldiers, who had served in Catalonia and Navarre, were rapidly sent across the occan, packed like sardines. The command of these forces was given to the most skillul general in Spain, to the hero of Sagunta, the conqueror of Cantarries, of Urgel and of Peña Plata, and a sword was given him that was to put an end to the war. General Martines de Campos brought with him the sword given him by the king—and also the olive branch. He comes, organizes, meditates and rushes to the camp, combats against the elements and against the hordes of the enemy. He seems indefatigable, causes the death of more soldiers within a few months than have been killed during the whole provious time of the war. fills the cemeteries with corpser and the hospitals with sick. He goes almost alone everywhere. None can follow him. He passes the military lines, the trochas, crosses the swamps, penetrates the woods in search of, not an enemy to kill, but hearts to conquer. Humane, generous, gentlemanly, he promises neither pardon nor oblivion; he offers liberty. He says that his word is sacred and he pledges it, and worn out by fatigue and discouragement the enemy at last surrenders to him, and he captures the good will of all. His promises are vague and indeterminate, but all believe them grand, as he who makes them is great.

THE LIVERPOOL MYSTERY

HOW THE MISSING MISS EDWARDS WAS FOUND AND THE STORY OF HER ADVENTURES.

The case of Miss Edwards, who disappeared from Liverpool in a mysterious manner, is still an object of excitement in the London papers. After six weeks she was discovered in London, and, according to the Daily Telegraph of the 24th, still remains at the house of her uncle, whither she was conducted upon being recognized. She is suffering from a severe nervous affection, and it is hardly possible that she will be able to travel for some days yet. Her father and mother went to London at once upon learning the very welcome news that she had been found, with the intention of taking her home on Wednesday. Mr. Edwards was, however, obliged to return to Liverpool yesterday morning, but her mother re-mains to tend her. "The poor girl's illness is not to be wondered at," says the Telegraph, "considering the sufferings through which she has passed ing the sufferings through which she has passed since she left her home on September 3d last, justifying, as there is reason to believe they do, some of the worstupprehensions regarding hor disappearance. Upon that day she was to visit some friends in the neighborhood of Islington (Liverpool) and pay several trifling bills. For these purposes she left Fairfield, where she resided with her parents, and took an omnibus to the Monument in London read. In the omnibus she met several persons who were members of the congregation at the chapel which she attended, and with some of whom she entered into conversation. Alighting at the Monument the young lady went down Stafford street as a near cut to the house of a friend, upon whom she was to call, and who knew of the intended visit. A portion of Stafford street and Biandford street form about the lowest neighborhood in Liverpool, and before now there have been more than one strange disappearance from this very locality, and in these cases it is believed that the agents were men affecting the dress and manner of ministers of religion or women who carry out shocking schemes under the guise of friendliness.

"Mins Edwards, who is scarcely eighteen years

ARCTIC EXPLORATION.

CAPTAIN MARKHAM'S AND THE DUTCH EXPEDI-TION'S ARCTIC CRUISES-CONDITION OF THE ICE.

The London Athenaum says Captain A. H. Markham's recent Arctic cruise, in company with Sir Henry Gore Booth, on board the Norwegian cutter Isbjorn, has been very interesting from a scientific point of view, though sport was really its main object. The first ice encountered was about forty miles from the Goose coast of Nova Zembla. The Isbjorn then entered the Matochkin Shar, or Matthew Strait, as it should probably be called; but, finding that passage blocked with ice, she turned back and coasted along the northwestern shore of Nova Zembla, till she was stopped by ice off Cape Nassau, the extreme northwestern point. She then retraced her course and re-entered the Matochkin Shar, only to be again stopped by ice, though this time it had "given" some way toward the east. Captain Markham was not, however, satisfied with the impracticability of making the passage, and having walked along the shore of the channel and discovered that the ice blocked it for only eight miles, he determined to force the passage, a task which he successfully accomplished, emerging into the Sea of Kara on the Sist of July. This sea proved to be full of very heavy ice, and after coasting along southward as far as Cape Hessen without discovering an outlet, the expectation returned. This condition of the Kara Sea appears to be rather exceptional, for on several occasions within recent years vessels have navigated it without descriping any ice. On re-entering the Matochkin Shar, the Isbjorn fell in with the Dutch Arctic expedition in the William Barents, who soon afterward left on her northward cruise, the English expedition remaining behind to shoot reindeer. The Isbjorn then shaped her course northward along the west coast of Nova Zembla, and rounding Cape Nassau, reached Cape Mauritius, or within thirty miles of the old Dutch mavigator Barents' winter quarters. As the Norwegian scame obstinately refused to proceed further, the expedition had to return, and, after touching a latitude of '3 deg. 8 sec. north, steered further westward, and on the meridian of 47 deg, east reached their highest latitude in 78 deg. 24 min. north, or within about four miles of Franz Josef Land. The season was now so late that the Isbjorn was compelled point of view, though sport was really its main object. The first ice encountered was about forty